

## FIJINOS AT TACK JAPANESE IN FEUD THAT HAS STARTED

First Encounter Results in Several of Former Being Shot  
By Own Men

TROUBLE BEGAN OVER  
A WRESTLING MATCH

Police Arrest Ringleaders and  
Agitators But More Serious  
Complications Are Feared

Japanese and Fijians in the Haiku district of Maui, have set the stage for a bitter feud, and the first encounter between them has taken place. Three arrests have been made and several are suffering from bullet wounds.

Word of the feud reached here yesterday morning, and the local Japanese newspapers have commented on it. The Japanese consul's attention has been drawn to the situation, and it is feared that he may make a personal investigation into the situation.

According to reports received here, the Japanese merely have taken the defensive, and have avoided meeting the Fijians in a fight as far as possible. The arrests made were of three Fijians, who were looked upon by the police as being the ringleaders and agitators of the trouble. The wounded are said to be Fijians, who were shot during a nocturnal riot Friday night, by their countrymen who mistook them for Japanese.

**Wrestling Match Starts Trouble**  
A message to the Nippon Jiji states that the fight began when several Japanese of the Haiku pineapple canery were practicing for a wrestling match scheduled to take place in a few days. While thus engaged, says the message, a group of Fijians descended on them, demanding that they be allowed to take part in the wrestling.

The Japanese pointed out that if they wished to wrestle, they would have to wrestle Japanese fashion, remove their clothes. At this suggestion, the Fijians attacked the Japanese, says the dispatch; but the latter were able to drive them away.

A few hours later, after it became dark, the Fijians of the district knelt together, seventy in all, and armed with guns, sword-sticks, pistols and clubs, marched down upon the camp of the Japanese, waving their weapons, throwing stones, and shouting of a revenge that would be theirs.

**Japanese Harried Themselves**  
The Japanese harried themselves in their quarters and waited for the attack. The mob surrounded their place, yelling, and discharging their weapons. In their excitement, they mistook some of their own kind for Japanese and opened fire on them.

Several Fijians were wounded through this mistake. The Japanese were more fortunate, the report states, none of them being wounded.

The police arrived in the middle of the rioting and broke it up after making the three arrests.

According to the last accounts from Haiku, the Japanese are preparing for another attack, fearing that Friday's engagement is only the beginning of the trouble.

**HONOLULU JAPANESE  
ONCE TAUGHT SAKUMO**

Captain Zenj Sakumo of the Japanese forces, who was killed in one of the Tientsin engagements, is the hero of the hour in Japan, says dispatches received from there by the Nippon Jiji yesterday.

Emperor Yoshihito has raised the dead officer to the rank of major, and the whole country in different ways, is showing its respect to his memory.

In Honolulu, Mr. Harada, secretary to the Japanese consul, stands in an interesting place in connection with this hero worship. For Harada, it is known yesterday, was Sakumo's instructor in Mito a number of years ago.

Captain Sakumo first distinguished himself in his country's war with Russia.

**BUY-A-BALE-OF-COTTON  
CLUB JOINED BY WILSON**

WASHINGTON, September 8.—President Wilson today joined the "buy-a-bale-of-cotton" club, by ordering \$50 worth of cotton from Georgia.



## HALF A MILLION TONS OF SUGAR HAS GONE OUT TO DATE IN FACTORS' LISTS

Season's Crop Will Be Cleaned Up By  
November 1—Panama Schedule  
Cuts Time In Half

The Sugar Factors' Company has shipped 487,683 tons of 1914 crop raw sugar to date. Arrivals amount to 468,500 tons. This includes the Mexico cargo of 255 tons arriving from San Francisco yesterday.

Besides the Alaska arrival of which at Delaware Breakwater was announced last week the Texas arrived at New York twenty-seven days out of September 12 with 6213 tons. The Iowa's cargo of 6915 tons which reached port September 20 sold at 5.77. The Dakota is due to arrive September 30. The ship John Kna is out 158 days and should arrive almost any time.

The next sugar ship to leave for the East Coast will be the Missouri from

Hilo September 27 with 8300 tons. The Virginian will follow her October 21 with about 5850 tons.

This will bring the Sugar Factors' shipments to well over half a million tons.

A cablegram from New York yesterday stated that the Federal was selling refined at 6.75, Arbuckle and all other refiners holding at 7.25. This difference is due to the efforts of the Federal sales agents to maintain their contention that free trade in sugar would reduce the price of refined. The Federal has uniformly offered its product at prices under the market since the tariff reduction became effective last February.

## OFFICIAL FORECAST OF BEET CROP SHOWS SLIGHT DECREASE

Official estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture state that the condition of sugar beets, August 1st was 92.4 per cent of a normal crop. This forecasts a yield per acre of about 10.3 tons. The actual output will likely be above or below this amount, according as conditions to harvest are better or worse than usual.

A yield of 10.3 tons on the estimated planted acreage, 320,000 acres, amounts to 3,302,000 tons, but there is much

come abandonment. The average in recent years being about two per cent. Assuming the normal ten per cent reduction there would result about 3,265,000 tons of sugar beets. The production in 1913 was 3,620,000 tons; in 1912, 5,224,000; in 1911, 5,062,000; and in 1910, 4,047,000 tons.

This estimate places the 1914 yield of beets at eighty-five per cent of the 1913 crop. Estimates of the sucrose and purity of juices are not at this time available.

## Annual Convention Program Has Much To Offer All the Visiting Delegates

The entertainment committee of the Hawaiian Engineering Association met at the Commercial Club on Monday evening and discussed various suggestions for the entertainment of the visiting mill engineers at the convention next month.

The Young Hotel is making arrangements for the reception of the engineers on the night of October 12 and the annual banquet of the association on Monday evening and discussed various suggestions for the entertainment of the visiting mill engineers at the convention next month.

The papers for the convention dealing with sugar house work are coming in by each mail from the outside islands and, according to those who are editing them, they are very well written and cover in detail the various operations of sugar manufacture from cane to the finished product.

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## Sixty Factories Getting Ready For Slicing—Output Will Be 140,000 Tons Short

The beet crop in the United States will be eighteen per cent below what it was last year, as far as the area is concerned. It is estimated that there are 320,000 acres of beets this year, while last year the government reports 631,949 acres. Sixty factories are reported as getting ready to grind. It is estimated that the sugar tonnage will be 551,555, while last year that sugar output was 696,918 tons. Nebraska will have 104 per cent more of last year's crop. Colorado shows up with 61 per cent of last year's; California, 70 per cent; Michigan about 91 per cent, Ohio only 54 per cent, the government estimating it at 61 per cent and Idaho 112 per cent. Colorado expects to roll in 1,511,000 tons of beets, which will produce 2,214 tons of sugar. The total decrease of tonnage will run to 1,145,000 tons per acre is allowed for the decrease. This will mean that the growers will receive \$7,000,000 less than last year, and if there were ever a time that sugar is needed it is now, for the whole world market is influenced by the untoward conditions in Europe, every sugar manufacturer can be proud to meet the emergency.

**BRITISH IMPORTS  
FOR SIX MONTHS**

During the period January-July Great Britain imported 1,205,061 tons of sugar, against 1,254,439 and 1,074,328 tons in the same months of the two preceding years respectively; 564,494 tons of that quantity consisted of raw sugar and the balance of refined amounting to 640,567 tons. In January-July, 1912, these figures were 646,536 and 520,287, while they were 510,474 and 448,952 in the same months of 1911.

Cuba was the largest supplier of raw sugar and that to the amount of 211,850 tons; Peru, Mauritius and West India were responsible for about 26,000 tons of cane sugar each, while other countries sent small quantities of that commodity. Of raw beet sugar Germany imported 153,402 tons, Austria 62,652, while Holland and France shipped small parcels of raw beet sugar across the Channel. The chief importer of refined sugar was Germany with 301,922 tons, Austria with 127,193, Holland with 91,411 tons, while the balance came from Belgium, France, Russia and some other countries to the total amount of about 20,000 tons together.

The consumption during that same seven months' period amounted to 1,170,219 tons in 1914, to 1,125,297 tons in 1913 and to 1,002,816 tons in 1912.

The final accounts of the trustees of the estate of Horace P. Bishop, deceased, will be taken up this afternoon by Judge Whitney for approval.

## SUGAR AREAS IN THE WAR ZONE

Ten Affected Nations Among the  
Leading Producers of  
Beet Sugar

The following statistics of sugar production in the various war zones of Europe, with the probable effects, have been compiled by J. Barth & Co., of San Francisco, from various authorities:

**France**—Production, 1913-14, 800,000 tons sugar. Sowings, 1914-15, 806,330 acres. Almost all in process in departments lying between Belgium frontier and Paris, several of the largest provinces border on Belgium. Little sugar produced on German border. Forty-two factories in Nord, twenty-six in Pas de Calais, thirty-three in Somme, fifty-four in Aisne, four in Ardennes, twenty-one in Oise; total, 184 factories, which are already within the firing lines. Thirty-two other factories are in direct line of fire, leaving only thirteen factories in France so far immune from disaster.

**Belgium**—Production, 1913-14, 200,000 tons sugar. Sowings, 1914-15, 133,330 acres. Liege is the second largest producer in the country, growing about one-fourth of the crop. Brabant (which contains Brussels), the most important beet-growing district, has about 44,500 acres in Liege this year, and last year produced 88,792 tons sugar. The four districts of Flanders bordering on Russia are large producers of sugar. The sowings in East and West Prussia totaled 86,547 acres, in Posen 199,943 acres, and in Silesia 199,943 acres. Total of 450,433 acres, or about a third of the German beet area. The province of Saxony, in which is Magdeburg, growing 200,585 acres, and Hannover, Brunswick and Anhalt. All these are in the center of the country. The kingdom of Saxony and other States and Provinces of the empire produce small amounts. Germany's total output of 1,570,000 tons sugar, sowings 1,914-15, 2,074,000 acres. Poland constitutes about a tenth of these; those in Poland and Lithuania on the Galician (Austrian) border, about a fourth, and Austria, adjoining these latter, inland, another fourth.

**Austria**—Production 1913-14, 1,710,000 tons sugar. Sowings, 1914-15, 1,688,000 acres. Little sugar is produced near the Russian border. Galicia contains two factories and Bukovina three. Hungary, farther south, contains thirty-two factories. Bosnia and Slavonia each contains one factory. The other 188 factories are located mostly in Bohemia and other western sections bordering Germany.

**Russia**—Production 1913-14, 1,750,000 tons sugar. Sowings, 1914-15, 2,074,000 acres. Poland constitutes about a tenth of these; those in Poland and Lithuania on the Galician (Austrian) border, about a fourth, and Austria, adjoining these latter, inland, another fourth.

**Roumania**—Production 1913-14, 32,000 tons sugar. Sowings, 1914-15, 49,400 acres. Roumania has five factories.

**Bulgaria**—Production 1913-14, 7,800 tons sugar. Sowings, 1914-15, 21,700 acres. Has two beet-sugar factories.

**CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.**  
This remedy has no superior as a cure for colds, croup and whooping cough.

It has been a favorite with the mothers of young children for almost forty years.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy can be depended upon and is pleasant to take.

It not only cures colds and grip, but prevents their resulting in pneumonia. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy contains no opium or other narcotic and may be given as confidently to a child as to an adult. For sale by all druggists. Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

## SEED SHORTAGE IS CRIPPLING

Beet Growers Face a Scarcity  
and Almost Prohibitive  
Prices For 1915

The following from the September issue of Sugar, published in Chicago, is of local interest. A number of letters from American representatives of European beet seed houses, outlining conditions, have been received during the month. As permission has been given, three of them are reproduced herewith for the interest they may have. One of them is from M. Van Waveren & Sons, Ltd., of New York City, handling seed grown in Holland; the other whose name we have no permission to use, handles German seed. The letters follow.

On account of the mobilization of Holland, the chances for a prompt harvesting of this year's sugar beet seed have not improved. A great part of the help has been called to the colors, and it does not look as if the men will soon be able to pick up their work again, so that the processes of drying and cleaning will be rather slow. The frequent exceedingly hot spells have also done their part to limit the crop to a considerable extent.

It would seem that conditions in Germany and Austria are much worse, however. Not only because many more of their men were called away, but their railways have been entirely taken over by the respective governments, and no freight trains are moving at all, passenger trains being limited to only one or two a day, while even these trains suffer great delays. Besides this, all of their important ports have been effectively blockaded.

**No Surplus in Holland**  
Holland will produce this year about one-fifth of the quantity of sugar beet seed that America required last year. This includes the quantities grown under contract for American factories, so that the surplus on hand will be entirely inadequate to satisfy the wants of the factories in your country in case no German or Austrian seed becomes available. The chances that Germany, Austria or Russia will export sugar beet seed are admittedly small. Only if peace is declared before October first, will there be any likelihood of getting part of the beet seed crop in shape for exportation. However, October first is some time off, and much may happen in five weeks.

In the meantime we in Holland are going right ahead with all available forces; we are very fortunate in having the neutral harbor of Rotterdam so near our beet seed growing districts, and as fast as the seed becomes ready for shipment, it is loaded on boats and taken to Rotterdam. We still live in fear that on account of further developments the port of Rotterdam may be closed, which would effectively shut off any possibility of shipments of even Holland seed from reaching America. It is too early to say how much surplus seed we will have.

**M. VAN WAVEREN SONS, LTD.**  
The second letter states that: "The situation in the old country practically will eliminate the export of German, Austrian, French and Russian beet seed. We do not look to see much of a harvest of beet seed in any of these countries."

"We find that very few American factories have enough beet seed and are entirely without. A few Michigan factories have enough seed for the next campaign but the California factories are in the market."

**Seed Prices Prohibitive**  
"Prices have advanced from \$7.50 per bag of 220 pounds to from \$43 to \$50 at Rotterdam, the purchasers to pay freight, insurance and assume the war risk."

This price is practically prohibitive. "It is now more evident than ever before that America should commence growing sugar beet seed required for this industry."

Another letter received by the editor of Sugar states that the German crop will be harvested by women. Being an immediate cash crop, this corresponds to the prediction that much seed will be offered to American buyers provided the war ends in time and also provided shipments can be safely made from neutral ports. If the war continues seed crops may be abandoned and all agriculture directed along the line of food production.

Alexander & Baldwin received a cable from their New York office yesterday stating that "Holders of raws are asking 5.52. There is practically no market for Cuban raws offering. The weakening in market prices for raws is due to the small current business in local refined."

John Waterhouse stated that their advisers are that the lower prices are influenced by the fact that the new domestic beet crop of between 400,000 and 500,000 tons is beginning to come into the market. Unless there should be resumption of heavy foreign buying, refined the domestic beet crop will bridge the period until the new Cuban crop appears. Many Hawaiian plantations will undoubtedly start grinding earlier than usual this year on account of the high prices.

## MORE RAILROADS PROMISE SUPPORT

Three Big Mainland Lines Will  
Help Turn Tourist Travel  
To Hawaiian Islands

New assurances of support and co-operation in directing the tourist travel here in 1915 are being received by H. F. Wood of the Hawaii Promotion committee.

The last mail brought three letters from mainland railroads—the New York Central, Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, and the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad Company. These letters show the general spirit of the transportation companies in boosting Hawaii. A few excerpts are taken from them. Part of the letter from the New York Central, written by W. R. Barnett, assistant general passenger agent, says:

"In connection with the subject of your letter, desire to say that we have always made it a point to have our ticket agents and representatives bear in mind Honolulu when making arrangements for tours for different parties and individual passengers. We have today, however, instructed our advertising manager to give the matter special publicity in our traffic department bulletins which go out to all our agents monthly. This will do a great deal of good, and undoubtedly result in considerable business."

"Next year the American Bankers' Association will hold their convention at Seattle, Washington, and there is some talk of making a trip to Honolulu if proper arrangements can be made. We are, at this time, outlining a proposition to submit to the committee, when appointed, and if anything develops therefrom, shall be glad to let you know."

The final paragraph from the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company says: "While we have not as strong a trans-continental line as some of our neighbors, still we will be glad to induce some of this business to go west if possible, and I will issue a circular to our agents calling attention to the western possibilities and suggest that business be diverted in that direction if possible."

The communication from the San Pedro line says that a party of twelve or fifteen is being made up to visit here in December, and information regarding island side trips is asked.

## MIKADO'S CORONATION TAKES PLACE IN 1915

TOKIO, September 22.—(Special Dispatch to the Nippon Jiji)—Baron Hatano, minister of the imperial household, was appointed chairman today to direct the coronation ceremony which will take place in Kyoto, the ancient capital of Japan, in October of next year. Emperor Yoshihito has succeeded Emperor Meiji, who died in 1912.

John Apia, wanted by the federal authorities on a charge of bigamy, is still at large. D. K. Sherwood, chief deputy United States marshal, said yesterday that the probability was Apia had left the Territory.

**KNEE TO ANKLE A  
MASS OF HUMOR**

Suffering Simply Indescribable—  
Had to Scratch Till Bled Raw—  
Health Undermined From Lack of  
Sleep—Gave Up Hope but

**CUTICURA FREED HIM  
FROM SKIN-TORMENT**

"About seven years ago a small abrasion appeared on my right leg just above my ankle. I began to scratch it and it began to spread until my leg from my ankle to the knee was covered with a mass of humor like a scab. The irritation was always worse at night and would not allow me to sleep, or my wife either, and it was completely undermining my health."

For fifty pounds in weight and was almost out of my mind with pain and chagrin as no matter where the irritation came, at work, on the street or in the presence of company, I would have to scratch it until I had the blood running down into my shoe. I simply cannot describe my suffering during those seven years. The pain, mortification, loss of sleep, both to myself and wife is simply indescribable on paper and one has to experience it to know what it is."

"I tried all kinds of doctors and remedies but I might as well have thrown my money down a sewer. They would scratch it down almost three quarters of a mile, taking with it trees and other objects along the banks."

There has been a steady downpour of rain in the mountains back of Honolulu the past few days. Both the Manoa stream in Manoa valley, and the Waialae stream from Palolo valley were overflowing their banks yesterday morning.

Heavy rains deluged things at the Pearl Harbor naval station yesterday, flooding the as yet unfinished machine shop and foundry and making it impossible for the men at the Waipaoa coal plant to work. The force at the coal plant was laid off for the day, the first time the weather has made this necessary for more than a year.

## JOE COHEN SPENDS \$2394 IN CAMPAIGN LIKE REAL 'ANGEL'

He Paid Expenses of Big Rallies  
Held For All Republican  
Candidates

MAYORALTY CONTEST  
COST MURRAY \$508

David Kalauokalani Jr. Parted  
With Just \$67.50 To Secure  
His Re-election

When Joe Cohen called upon County Clerk David Kalauokalani Jr. yesterday and filed his certificate of campaign expenditures, showing the modest sum of \$2394.25 shot to the birds, he looked around to see if anybody was smiling.

No one in the office even looked like he wanted to smile, whereupon Joe, just to show he was a good game sport, broke the ice by laughing heartily and giving the others a chance.

Included in the items on Cohen's report, was the sum of \$1082.50 marked with an asterisk, and down at the bottom of the paper was Joe's certificate that this sum had been expended for public meetings for the benefit of all the Republican candidates.

This may explain the small investment made by some of the other Republican candidates, both successful and unsuccessful.

**Murray Spends Only \$508**  
Harry Murray hardly will feel called upon to arise and tell how lightly he got off by reason of Cohen's party spirit, as Murray's statement shows that he spent \$508 in a losing contest.

David Kalauokalani Jr., who was elected without even going out and asking for it, is out the tremendous sum of \$67.50, according to his certificate, while James Bicknell, who had the race for auditor pretty much to himself, spent \$240.35.

J. C. Quinn certifies that his campaign expenses over the first lap were \$856.50, and if it does not cost Quinn any more to be elected, he will be able to break even after he has been drawing the salary of a supervisor for about a year and a half.

Joe Fern admitted spending something more than a month's salary in his contest. Joe landed his nomination for \$275.

**List of Certificates**  
Following is a list of the certificates filed with the county clerk to date, the candidates being recorded according to the office and recorded in party.

For Mayor—J. C. Cohen, \$2394.25; H. E. Murray, \$508; J. J. Fern, \$275; John A. Baker, \$53.25; C. Hustace Jr., \$238.75.

For Auditor—James Bicknell, \$240.35; Edward Woodward, \$91.50; J. P. Mahanini, \$60.

For Treasurer—M. H. Drummond, \$157; Abraham Fernandez, \$115.75; John C. Anderson, \$38; F. J. Ryan, \$29; Manley G. Hopkins, \$85.

For City and County Clerk—Frank C. Bonnevill, \$50; David Kalauokalani Jr., \$67.50.

For City and County Attorney—John W. Catheart, \$151; Joseph Lightfoot, \$39; George A. Davis, \$72.

For Sheriff—William Henry, \$150; William Jarrett Sheldon, \$140.

**Supervisors' Expenditures**  
For Supervisor—J. B. Enos, \$108.50; Jesse Utichi, \$13; Charles N. Arnold, \$103.70; Frank K. Archer, \$26.50; Manuel Olsen, \$40; Kiahaki Inoua, \$32; Lester Petrie, \$123; Robert Horner, \$179.60; John Markham, \$93.50; William Larson, \$130; B. C. Pacheco, \$58.50; William Allen, \$37.50; William M. Mahuka, \$54.50; Ben Hollinger, \$167.50; J. C. Quinn, \$85.50; Carlos A. Long, \$40; William C. Achi, \$83; J. E. Kekipi, \$67; A. K. Vierra, \$100; Daniel Logan, \$115.25.

**RUSSIAN VERSION  
OF KAISER'S SPEECH**

PETROGRAD, September 7.—German prisoners say the speech delivered by Emperor William to the troops on their departure for the front was of a character which the press is forbidden to reproduce. Its text appears to have been as follows:

"Remember that the German people are chosen of God. On me as German Emperor, the spirit of God has descended. I am His weapon. His sword and His viceroy. Woe to the disobedient. Death to cowards and unbelievers!"

Russian newspapers remark that this speech goes far to prove that the German Emperor is suffering from a familiar form of insanity known as "mania graziola."